

No. 9401 號一十五百四千九第 日四十月三年四十緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24th, 1888. 二拜禮 號四十二月四年英港香 [PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.	INTIMATIONS.	BANKS.	AUCTIONS.	NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.	INTIMATIONS.	NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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APR 1949

C. LEITCH & CO., BRANCH OFFICE
17, BAKER'S GROVE, LONDON, N.
Established 1794.

NOTION is directed to:

on the 1st January, 1888. DEACON & Co. [57]
Canton, 2nd April, 1888.

NEW ORLEANS

A Large Assortment of Japanese Goods at most reasonable prices. 125

PUBLIC AUCTION

SUNB, AFRICA.
AERNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. 123

NE GENERALE ITALIAN
QUATTRO UNITED COMPANIES

Hongkong, 26th August, 1887. Agent. 1829

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

929 BELLIOS & Co
Hongkong, 24th April, 1898.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1888.

ON PAKE—	
Bank, on demand	379
Credit, at 4 months sight	367
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank, on demand	723
Credit, 60 days sight	741
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	221
Bank, on demand	222
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	251
Bank, on demand	252
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, on demand	72
Private, 30 days sight	74

SHARPS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—155	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—85	
China Insurance Company's Shares—684	
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share	
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 108 per share	
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—4185 per share	
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share	
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—474 per share	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—525 per share, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—875 per share	
Straits Marine Insurance Company, Limited—820 per share	
Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited—185, ex div.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—30 per cent. prem.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co's Shares—210 per cent. prem.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Shares—24 per cent. discount	
China and Malaya Steamship Company, Limited—585 per share	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—581 per share	
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—125 per share	
Hongkong Cold Storage Company's Shares—170 per share	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—149 per share, sellers	
Imperial Sugar Refining Company, Limited—156 per share	
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—154 per share, buyers	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—107 per share	
Peak Tea Planting and Smelting Company—29 per share	
Peat and Sphagnum Peat Mining Company, Limited—81 per share	
Peat Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 16 per share	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—89 per share	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—81 per cent. premium, buyers	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—185 per share	
Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—821 per share	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium, none	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881 C—3 per cent. premium, none	
Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—2 per cent. premium, none	

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Time	Temp.	Wind	Humidity	Bar.
6 A.M.	23.5	SE	78	30.0
9 A.M.	25.0	SE	75	30.0
12 M.	26.5	SE	72	30.0
3 P.M.	28.0	SE	70	30.0
6 P.M.	27.5	SE	72	30.0
9 P.M.	26.5	SE	75	30.0
12 M.	25.0	SE	78	30.0
3 A.M.	23.5	SE	80	30.0

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Station	Temp.	Wind	Humidity	Bar.
Hongkong	26.5	SE	72	30.0
Canton	25.0	SE	75	30.0
Shanghai	23.5	SE	78	30.0
Amoy	22.0	SE	80	30.0
Swatow	21.0	SE	82	30.0
Hankow	20.0	SE	85	30.0
Peking	18.0	SE	88	30.0
Harbin	15.0	SE	90	30.0
Manchuria	12.0	SE	92	30.0

ETNOLOGICAL REGISTER.

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NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

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The Finance Bill has passed the Dominion Council in Committee, but the Senate recommended its rejection.

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In the House of Commons the Right Hon. W. H. Smith stated that it was not intended to introduce a Local Government Bill for Ireland during this session, but that the Government was prepared to submit such a Bill when the Irish people could be deemed ready to receive the concessions with loyalty to the Crown and Constitution.

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The Emperor Frederick was confined to his bed on Sunday by frequent coughing and irritation of the trachea; bronchitis is feared.

His Majesty the Emperor Frederick appeared at the window of the Palace amidst great enthusiasm. He became worse in the evening, and now pyrexia is feared.

London, 20th April. General Boulenger has taken his seat in the Chamber amidst the acclamations of crowds.

A committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has been appointed to revise the constitution.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Local Government Bill.

It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain has resigned the National Liberal Club, and it is hinted that he will possibly enter the Cabinet.

STRANDING OF THE STEAMER "ASHINGTON."

The British steamer *Ashington*, Captain Royell, from Saigon with a cargo of rice, went ashore in Salpang Channel, on the Hongkong side, about midnight on the 20th April. The steamer was run ashore by the man at the wheel, a Chinaman, misunderstanding an order given, and putting the helm to port instead of starboard, was the result that the vessel was run ashore. Captain Royell gave orders to go full speed astern, but found that the steamer, which was well laden, was too heavily laden to be got off. As soon as daylight dawned the work of transhipping the cargo, which was found to be unharmed, was commenced. On the rise of tide in the afternoon the *Ashington*, which had been towed to the wharf, was damaged and was run ashore. The cargo was found to be unharmed, but the ship will go into dock today for examination.

THE O. & O. STEAMER "SAN PABLO" ASSOLE.

Telegraphic information was received on the 20th inst. by the Agent here that the O. & O. steamer *San Pablo*, which left Yokohama on the 15th inst. with the American mail of the 24th inst., had been wrecked on the coast of Formosa, about ten miles north of Turnabout Island, and thirty miles from Shanghai. The mail, specie, and passengers had been taken on to Shanghai by the *Indo-China* steamer *Formosa*. A telegram received on the 23rd inst. reports that the *San Pablo* had a total wreck. Thick weather has been reported along the coast during the past few days, and the *San Pablo* was in charge. It is highly probable that the weather is responsible for the disaster. The mails will be brought down by the O. S. S. Co. steamer *Dardanelles*, which is bound for Hongkong and Amoy. The P.M. steamer *City of Peking*, which was at Macao loading cargo and was to leave there for San Francisco on Saturday morning, the 21st inst., was wrecked on the coast of Formosa. The *San Pablo* has been sent out down from Shanghai, and H.M.S. *Constance* also left this port on Saturday afternoon, for the scene of the disaster.

MEETING OF THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A general meeting of members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was held at Headquarters on Wednesday night, the 18th inst. There was a good attendance of members. Lieut. Woolley was in the chair. The Chairman stated the reason why the meeting had been called. It had occurred to him that the Volunteer Corps should be re-organized, and he was certain that, if this was done, the Corps would carry things out in a proper manner. What should be done to ensure success was that a Committee, consisting mostly of privates, should be formed, and that the individuals composing the Committee should be selected with care, so that it should be composed of men who might be depended upon to carry the work out efficiently. There was no reason why the Volunteers, who were fast becoming a part of the body in Hongkong, should not have their Club House, their Tennis Club, or their Shooting Club. He suggested that the Recreation Committee consist of six men with two officers, and that they should be elected by ballot. (Applause.)

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lies in the utilization of the Chinese had in view in the pursuit of astronomy. With them the main end in view was to regulate the calendar, to give the time to the people. This was done by the use of the Chinese calendar, which was based on the Chinese calendar.

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THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. J. G. Voltaire, who had held the appointment of Consul for the United States at Manila for the last three years, died on the 17th inst., at the age of sixty-four.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1868.

ture, it is clear that the title of "an Ordinance for the reservation of a European

turo, it is clear that the title of "an Ordinance for the reservation of a European District" is a misnomer for the measure. If the intention is merely to exclude tenement houses the proper course would be to draft another ordinance plainly and unmistakably carrying out that intention and avoiding unnecessary use of the words "European" and "Chinese" to designate either particular districts or particular descriptions of houses. The name of the present Bill, though fascinating on a first view, is not so valuable that we should wish to retain it if there is no substance behind it.

Mr. MacEwan's motion with reference to the re-organisation of the Fire Brigade gave rise to an interesting discussion in the Legislative Council on Wednesday. The subject is in itself one of prime importance, and the collateral questions touched on in connection with it command attention. Mr. MacEwan's motion was—"That, in view of the increased population and extension of the City of Victoria, and the consequent need for greater protection against fire, a Commission be appointed to test the advisability of a thorough re-organisation of the Brigade." A commission, however, was not really desired, and on the Government undertaking to give the matter his serious consideration, as he has done, the question has been dropped. His Excellency is of opinion that this is an inconvenient time to settle the question, because the position will be changed when the Lytton water supply becomes available, and any staff organised with reference to the present necessities would then probably be superfluous. The Surveyor-General says

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The strike of the

that it is essential there should be some check upon the cargo-boat coolies, who under the old regulations could introduce substantial quantities of opium, and often did, belong to the rowdiest class of the population. And that we plead for is the exercise of the greatest tact and firmness in administering the regulations drawn up for the control of the traffic.

Our correspondent "F W S" calls atten-

On a matter of so little importance it is not long that at the present juncture, when a steamer entering port has, chiefly owing to the fact that the weather is so rough, to be obliged to anchor in the outer anchorage, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Hongkong and Shanghai Steam Navigation Company should not sound either sirens or fog horns in foggy weather if they hear the fog signal of a passing vessel. The various lightships and lighthouses under the administration of the Customs and Excise Department are under instructions to sound their sirens in response to the signals of vessels entering before. It is surely sufficient only to suggest the point during the foggy weather of the past that we have seen much during the past year for the Government's adoption by the Government of the plan for the guidance of vessels entering the port during the foggy weather of the past.

at *Book of Documentary Chinese*. Edited by

more than forty years ago T. T. Meadows commenced the greatest difficulty in the way of learning Chinese was that the country had no dictionary. He went on to say that "we shall have a good Chinese-English, much less an English-Chinese, dictionary until we have a Chinese-English one; and that a good etymologist who has labored independently of the Chinese scholars must, too, have coined their terms, and then we can have a dictionary which mentions each chiefly as one of the styles, and then we can have a Chinese-English dictionary to be depended on." Meadows' reasons and conclusions were so often justified by experience that it is hardly matter of wonder that the Chinese scholars have been able to produce an overcomplete vocabulary for themselves, and that the Chinese scholars continued to work on the old lines of a down by Morrison, and if his Tonic had been given to a commercial success it would have become still more successful.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Wednesday afternoon the 18th inst.

There were present:-
 HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir WILLIAM DE VORSE, K.C.M.G.
 Hon. J. RUSSELL, C.M.G., Acting Chief Justice.
 Hon. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.
 Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
 Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer.
 Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.
 Hon. W. M. DEANE, Captain Superintendent of Police.
 Hon. P. EBYRIE.
 Hon. WONG SHING.
 Hon. A. P. MACLEWEN.
 Hon. J. BELL-IRVING.
 Hon. C. P. CHATER.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Educational Report for 1887 by Dr. Eitel, Inspector of Schools.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table minutes of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 4th April, and moved that the different votes contained therein be sanctioned by the Council.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Carried.

His EXCELLENCY—Certain papers which would have been laid before this meeting are not ready, not just. I have given instructions

[illegible]

His EXCELLENCY—I may also refer to another matter in which the Colony is greatly

"I don't know whether it is for the first time, although I think it probably is, but at all events, the military and naval authorities in the Colony have been brought into line with regard to the extension of the Praya. I think within the course of this month I shall be in a position to send home a plan, on which all parties are agreed, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. I think that in this matter—although I confess that it almost seems like fighting against hope in regard to those matters—there have been so long mutual considerations,—to have reached such agreement, can hardly solve our problem, because Her Majesty's Government are evidently now fully alive to the enormous necessity of it. (Applause.)"

asked "Whether it is the intention of the Government to act up to the recommendations

The COLONIAL SECRETARY read the following:-
 "The Governor has given his careful consideration to the recent report of the Committee on Interpretation. After obtaining further information on the subject from various sources, he is prepared to recommend for adoption on some of its suggestions. He is, however, unable to satisfy himself, the difficulties in the way, which the Committee scarcely appear to have taken into account, and which are insuperable. His Excellency expects, however, to be able to make known his views on the whole subject at, or before, the time for the consideration of the subject by the Council. (in the case of the proposed amendments) in addition to procedure as may have received the approval of the Secretary of State."

the following motion—"That, in view of the rapid development and extension of the City of

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have to attend fires, and then go on duty again immediately afterwards. It stands to reason a man cannot properly perform both these duties to the satisfaction of the Government and the public. What the colony requires is a practical working trained man at the head of the Brigade, and under him a small number of trained men—1, should say half a dozen, would be quite sufficient. These men would be looking to work in the night and attend to the machinery and fires. It is also necessary that an improvement should be made in the means of communication that exist at present, as it frequently happens that a fire breaks out somewhere, and some time elapses before information is given, and by

The two fire engines got there half the damage is done. The show that a large number of people are required to get the fire out of the experience of Manchester and Liverpool. Manchester, with an area of 113 square miles, and an annual rental of £2,387,915, had during a period of 15 years an average of 173 fires per annum. The cost of the fire engine is £1,000, independent, six permanent firemen, and 44 supernumeraries. There are two fire stations, 10 hand engines each with 600 yards hose, and between 5,000 and 6,000 hydrants, each capable of throwing a jet of water 100 feet high, and of high-pressure water. The total cost of the fire establishment is £2,400. In the case of Liverpool, with a population of 475,000 and a rateable property of £1,750,000, the fire establishment consists of one director, one superintendent, and one inspector, and five fire engines, and of the ordinary police. There are 37 fire stations, in five of which 15 hand engines are placed. There are also 11,380

hydrants and pipes throughout the town, with the exception of the hydrant at the water works, which is not to be found by night and by day. The annual expense of the Fire Brigade was £2,871. In connection with this I will mention a fact that may be of interest to my hon. friend opposite (the Surveyor-General), and that is, that the Fire Brigade is not a body of men, but of horses, and is composed of 11,360. There are, as I have said, 11,360 hydrants. The water is brought twenty-four miles and conveyed through the towns in mains of 12 inches diameter. The pressure runs from 50 to 100 feet, and the water is raised from 50 to 100 feet high. The use of the engines in the lower part of the town is dispensed with; the water is screwed to the hydrant and that is sufficient. I think that the water supply in this town is available was all have enough water here to quench any fires immediately, but I must say for my part I am somewhat sceptical on this point, and I think my hon. friend opposite (the Surveyor-General) will be of the same opinion. I think the effect of the Tytan water supply on fires, and also as to the probable date when the Tytan works will be completed, I have no doubt it will be of great service to the town, and it will be a boon to the community. It may also be of

[illegible]

external, and nothing more was said, but had the honor, member continuing the Bill I would have been able to say more. I have said accordingly. I only say this in case anything like my having said has left an impression on your Excellency's mind with regard to fire insurance companies. I have said that I have no objection will allude, and that is the desirability or otherwise of holding inquiries into fires whenever there is a fire, and I have said that I have not aware you, Excellency has already had this under consideration. During the past six months there have been twenty-four fires, which it is estimated have cost the city of New York \$700,000, and that of course does not represent the loss like the total amount of property destroyed. The first three are due to incandescence, and I have no doubt, but the last two are due to lightning in many other large cities, where it is a well known fact that when any branch of the city is struck by lightning, the loss is incalculable. It is suggested were held it would be as a deterrent. I think I have heard it said several times that it was tried at Manhattan and New York, and that it was a good thing. I have said that for many years past, but I do not see why by what is done for Manhattan should be done for the other cities. I have said that I have no objection to the Bill.

various classes and nationalities with very distinctly marked characteristics, both evil and good, and they should be dealt with accordingly. I am not a Communist, and I am not in favour of this question. I may say as having no faith in commissions, and I would prefer to see our Excellency take the matter up yourself if he thinks it necessary for inquiry; and at any rate I hope to have respect to the proper basis in future with respect to the promotion of firms.

Hon. P. FRASER.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the resolution of my hon. friend Mr. G. H. Birch, and I am sure that the Government have taken a lively interest in it, and I have from time to time in this Council expounded it. I should be no scripping of expenditure in the records of this Council will show that there is no doubt that there will at the present moment an amount of disaffiliation among the members of the Council. I think that the Government should be more liberally paid, and that an allowance should be made to them in respect of clothing and other matters. There is no doubt that the Government have a great deal to do, and we have other duties to perform, to attend to and work in the way to do; in fact, to do it in his life, as was seen only the other day. I think that the Government should be more liberal in making the most urgent attention of the Government to order to make it efficient in every way, and to make the men who compose it contented with their position, and I think that the Government should have always shown. It would be to say that that zeal should be rewarded more than has been. The Fire Brigade of this Colony is a very important institution, and I think that we have had a very large number of members for a long time. Whether that increase is due to their industry or not we cannot tell. There it is, and the Government should be more liberal in their recognition of the Fire Brigade, and I think, apparent to everybody. We have had great progress since it was first established, and I think that the Government should be more liberal in their recognition of the Fire Brigade, and I think, apparent to everybody. We have had great progress since it was first established, and I think that the Government should be more liberal in their recognition of the Fire Brigade, and I think, apparent to everybody.

The Fire Brigade as effective as is necessary. The Government should be more liberal in their recognition of the Fire Brigade, and I think, apparent to everybody. We have had great progress since it was first established, and I think that the Government should be more liberal in their recognition of the Fire Brigade, and I think, apparent to everybody.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. H. B.

teer Brigade I should be very sorry to see it
gone away with, I think that amputation
great element in matters of this kind. I myself
would be glad to see that brigade kept
alive, but we hope that the Government will
assist that brigade. We don't wish the Gov-
ernment to pay the whole cost of maintenance,
but we wish to see the Brigade contributed to
by Government. It is a heavy charge upon
the Government, which keep it up, and if there is to
be no office, it will be a loss to the Government.
The new bill—a tax upon fire insurance offices, I
think the case of the two local offices should
be considered by the Executive. I have great
pleasure in seconding the motion of my hon-
ourable opposite.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.—Sir, in reply to the two questions put to me by the hon. member opposite (Hon. A. P. Macdonell), I have great pleasure in informing him that there is no serious reason to believe that there will be any want of water supply in town by next November.

With regard to the question of pressure on street hydrants, the hon. member stated that houses at the corner of erection of three or four storeys would be supplied by the main system of water pipes.

In Chinese and in European towns, the average height of a story is fourteen feet, so that in a house of four storeys, the height would be fifty-six or sixty feet. The pressure of water in the main pipes is about thirty feet high, so that there is always a surplus at all that a jet of water could be thrown over the roof of the highest house, even if it were five, six, or seven storeys.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—On what level?

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.—On the highest level.

His EXCELLENCY—You don't mean at the Peak.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL—The pressure is exerted by the service tank, which is a little less than 400 feet above the level of the sea.

His EXCELLENCY—I may say that I have given consideration to this subject already, and supposing the Colony had been in the ordinary position of a town, I should have no objection to what you have before this come to a determination. It appears to me, however, that when considering the position of the Fire Brigade, with reference to the feeling expressed in various quarters, it is better to settle the question, simply because of the event of having a supply of water, such as the hon. Surveyor General has already proposed, for the next year, available for putting out fires, and that water will be more so, our present necessities would probably be quite superfluous. It is impossible to say at this moment what may be the difference in our position, if we had a supply of water, compared with our present one. For that matter, I think there is a pressing necessity for it.

would be as well to wait and see what the result would be. I am in the present company of the Government representatives on the subject of the new by-laws. Surveyor-General. If it were true that the next six months' was a season in which fires would be prevalent, I should have no reason for dealing with it now. I am inclined to think that the next six months is the time of year when fires are not so prevalent. That is what I think. I am not sure. I am not sure that during the next six months fires will be less prevalent. Is that not so?

MR. MACEWEN: That is correct, sir.

MR. EXCELLENCE: The subject of the new by-laws of the Fire Brigade has by no means escaped me. It has been before me in various forms. The next member will leave his motion as it stands. I am not sure that any deal had over in the public press what he has said. I shall be in a better position to say how much of it is correct. I am not sure that I am not prepared at this moment to make a motion somewhat doubt the necessity of a commission. I think that an inquiry by three or four of those who are members of the committee would be of more use. Still I am not a philosopher, and I should like to leave it for consideration. By the next meeting I shall be well I hope to be able to give my opinion on the subject. I am not sure that if the member will leave the question for to-

ly, I promise within a reasonable time to give you a statement of the reasons which I have for making the statements I have made with reference to another Bill by the hon. member. I should be very glad if the hon. member who has alluded to them and called in question the statement which I have made, would be very unsatisfactory to be told in general terms that they are inaccurate, because those who are interested in the Bill would like to know that the hon. Treasurer is not mistaken. I do not know that the hon. member has said anything which I am at all most glad to receive suggestions that I have made are inaccurate, no one I am sure will be more anxious than the hon. Treasurer to have them corrected. I am sure that the hon. member will not leave the matter in this unsatisfactory position. I am sure that he will let us know in what, how, and where the hon. Treasurer is wrong. With regard to this Bill, I have no objection to the hon. member's being more drastic on the subject of Maniraua. Maniraua is one of those Colonies I know nothing about except what I have read, but I am sure that the hon. member will be able to tell us in other colonies where he enquires have been tried and found wanting. However, as I have said, I am sure that the hon. member will think I have expressed my willingness

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